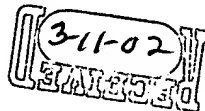


OfficialPATENT
PDNO 10990989-13
OC
3/12IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICEIn re Application of:
Carl P. Taussig

: Group Art Unit: 2651

Serial No. 09/716,198
Filed: November 18, 2000

: Examiner A. Psitos

For: OPTICAL DISK HAVING ZONE CONSTANT ANGULAR VELOCITY
WOBBLEBox Non-Fee Amendment
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

RESPONSE

Claims 1-20 are pending in the application. In the office action dated December 12, 2001, claims 1,3-11 and 13-18 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Miyamoto et al., and claims 2, 12, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyamoto et al. in view of Aoki. These rejections are respectfully traversed for the reasons that follow.

Claim 1 recites an optical storage medium including a recordable medium; and a groove in the recordable medium. The groove has a constant angular velocity wobble.

✓ Miyamoto et al. do not teach or suggest a groove having a constant angular velocity wobble. Miyamoto discloses a constant linear velocity (CLV) system (col. 2, lines 41-45). The system includes a disc having a spiral-like groove that is wobbled (col. 4, lines 44-47). The wobble is used to control the rotational speed of the optical disk in such a manner that the cycle of the detected wobbling signal

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becomes constant (col. 3, lines 48-55; col. 4, lines 58-60; col. 13, lines 13-17). When the wobbling frequency becomes constant, "it becomes possible to make a relative linear velocity between the beam spot and the information recording medium almost constant independent of the position of the information recording medium" (col. 15, lines 19-22). Because Miyamoto et al. do not teach or suggest an optical disk having a groove with a constant angular velocity wobble, claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-10 should be allowed over Miyamoto et al.

Claim 11 recites an optical storage medium including a recordable medium; and a groove in the recordable medium. The groove has a plurality of wobble cycles that form a plurality of concentric zones. Wobble cycles in the same zone subtend the same angle, and wobble cycles in different zones subtend different angles.

Miyamoto et al. do not teach or suggest wobble cycles that subtend different angles in different zones. Figures 1 and 5 of Miyamoto et al. appear to show wobble cycles that subtend the same angle in different zones. Therefore, claim 11 and its dependent claims 12-18 should be allowable over Miyamoto et al.

Claims 2, 12, 19 and 20 recite that the wobble of the groove is BPSK-modulated for providing address information. In contrast, Miyamoto et al disclose prepits for generating address information (col. 11, lines 23-25). ✓

Aoki does not teach or suggest BSPK-modulating a CAV wobbled groove of an optical disk. It appears to suggest modulating a CLV wobbled groove. However, as stated in the present application, "if a CLV wobbled groove was BPSK-modulated, radially adjacent tracks would create a phase disturbance with the track being sensed. "

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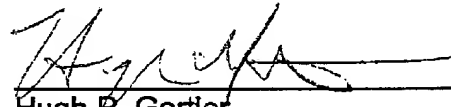
Because the combined teachings of Miyamoto et al. and Aoki do not teach or suggest BSPK-modulation of a CAV wobbled groove of an optical disk, the '103 rejections of claims 2, 12, 19 and 20 should be withdrawn.

It is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance of the present application are earnestly solicited

Respectfully submitted,

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office on March 11, 2002.


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